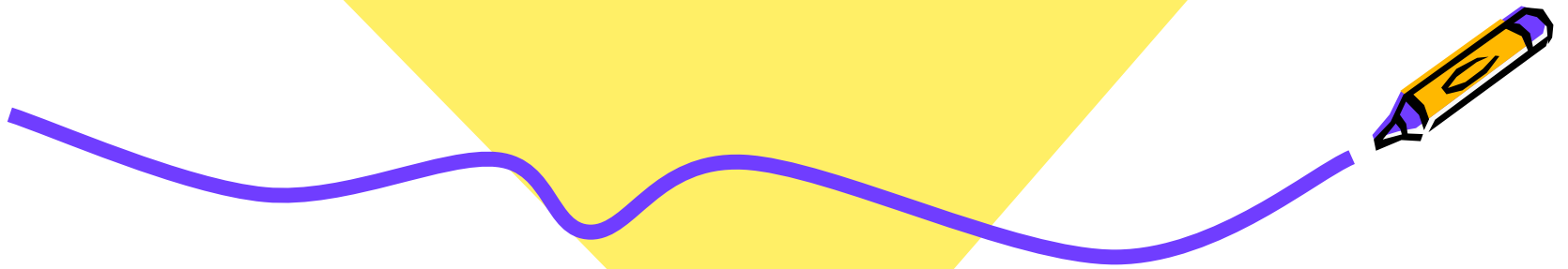




제 1과 우리 하숙집 사람들

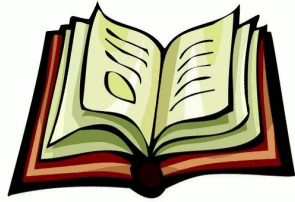


? 질문 ?



- 어떤 사람들이 하숙을 합니까?
- 여러분은 어떤 집에서 살고 싶습니까?





본문 1. 기숙사 생활

어휘 (Vocabulary)



1. 변화 - **a change** (변화하다/변화시키다)
변화가 오다/생기다 - **changes come/appear**
변화를 가져오다/일으키다 - **bring changes/arouse changes**
변화를 주다 - **give variety**
2. 무척 - **very, really** = 매우, 아주, 굉장히, 상당히, 많이, 몹시
3. 규칙 - **rules, regulations**
규칙을 따라하다/ 지키다 - **follow the rules**
규칙을 위반하다 - **violate the rules**
4. 이야기 꽃을 피우다 (**an idiom**) - **talk, chat**
5. 강의실 - **lecture room** (교실 - **classroom**)
6. 선배 - **senior student**, 동기 - **same year student**, 후배 - **junior student**





7. **장난=농담 - a joke**
장난하다 - make jokes/농담하다
장난감 - a toy
8. **나누다- to share/divide/split**
이야기를 나누다 - to talk/chat over
9. **꾸미다 - to decorate**
방을 꾸미다 - to decorate a room
10. **상품 (賞品) - a prize 상품 (商品) - product, goods**
상품을 타다 - to win a prize
11. **밤을 새우다 - to stay up all night / 밤 늦도록 - until late at night**
12. **참다 - to endure, suppress, hold**
13. **추억 - a memory**
추억하다 - reminisce on a period of the past with emotional attachment
기억하다 - remember or recall something factual



표현 (Expressions)

- 무엇보다도 [누구보다도, 어디보다도]
above all (things, people, places); more than anything
(anyone, anywhere)

내가 원했던 것은, **무엇보다도** 며칠간의 휴식이었다.

What I wanted more than anything was a few days of rest.

나는 **무엇보다도** 가족을 가치있게 여긴다.

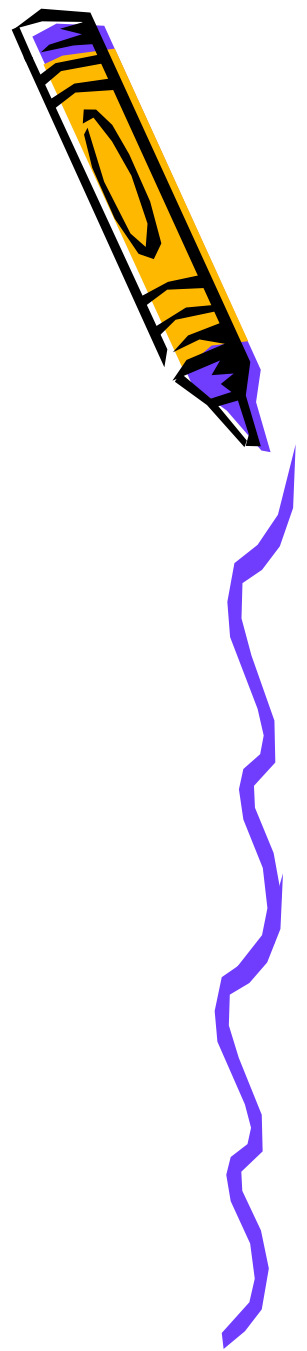
I value my family more than anything (above all things).

우리 아버지는 **누구보다도** 나를 사랑해 주시는 분입니다.

My father loves me more than anyone.

나는 그 **어디보다도** 고향이 제일 좋아요.

I like my home city more than anywhere else.





- 이야기꽃을 피우다

to have a nice long conversation / engage in animated conversation

우리는 수업이 끝나고 돌아오면 방에 모여 앉아 이야기 꽃을 피웠다. (from the textbook)

안방에선, 식구들이 빙 둘러앉아 송편을 빚으며 이야기꽃을 피우고 있다.
(출처 : 박완서, 미망)

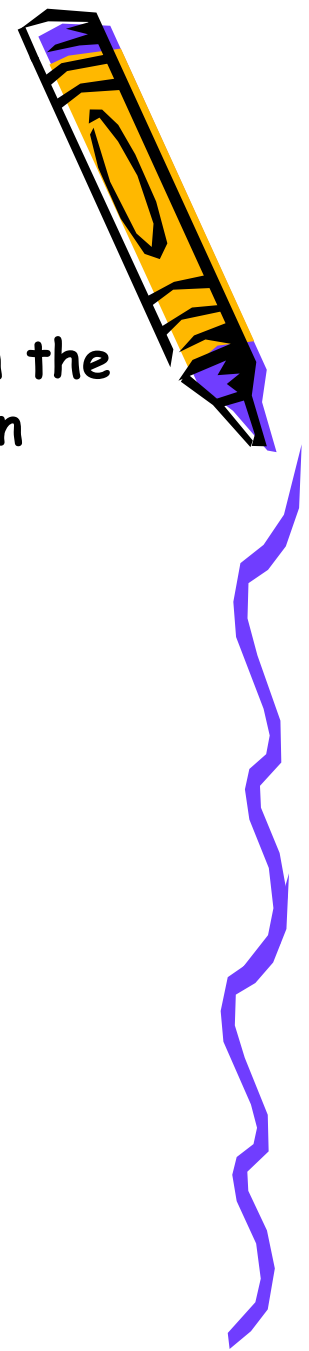
The family was sitting in a circle in the living room and having a conversation while making songpyon (rice cakes for Chuseok).

오랜만에 친척들과 밤새도록 이야기꽃을 피웠다.

First in a long time we had a nice conversation with the relatives through the whole night.



문법 (Grammar)



1. $V_{\text{stem}} + \text{-자}$

(as, soon after) Describes the situation when the second action happens soon after the first action ends.

서울에 도착하자 은행으로 갔다.

Shortly after I arrived to Seoul, I went to a bank.

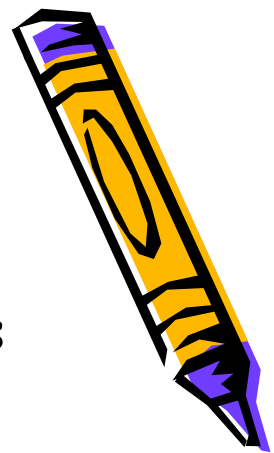
시합에서 이기자 모두들 소리를 질렀습니다. (이기다 - to win)

As they won the match, everyone started screaming.

방학이 시작되자 피서 가는 사람들이 늘어났다.

As the holiday season started, the number of people going for summer vacation increased.





- **V_{stem} + -자마자**
(as soon as)

Describes the situation when the second action happens as soon as (immediately after) the first action ends.

-자 and -자마자 are very close in meaning, but -자마자 seems to have more immediacy than -자. Both -자 and -자마자 cannot be used in commands or suggestions.

우리가 만나자마자 헤어졌다. As soon as we met we broke up.

집에 들어오자마자 나는 목욕을 했어요. As soon as I came back home I took a bath.

아이는 밖으로 나가자마자 넘어졌어요. As soon as a child went outside he fell down.

퇴근 시간이 되자마자 모두들 나가버렸어요. As soon as it was time to get off everyone went outside.



2. N + -처럼 (like)

The particle that expresses when some looks or some actions are similar to each other. Can be interchanged with the particle '-같이'

며칠이 지나자 새로운 친구들과 옛날부터 알고 지내던 사이 **처럼** 가까워졌다.
As few days passed I got close to my new friends like we have known each other since long time ago.

선생님 **처럼** 발음을 잘했으면 좋겠어요. It would be great if my pronunciation was as good as my teacher's.

너는 가수 **처럼** 노래를 잘 하는구나. You sing songs like a singer!

우리는 형제 **처럼** 가깝게 지내는 사이입니다. We are close like brothers.

돼지 **처럼** 많이 먹는다고 홍보지 마세요. Don't badmouth that I eat like a pig.





When the sentence has a negative predicate, it can be translated two different ways depending on the situation

이 영화는 지난 번에 본 영화처럼 재미가 없다.

1. 지난 번 영화는 재미없는데 이 영화와 같이 재미 없다.
2. 지난 번 영화는 재미있었는데 이 영화는 그 정도에 미치지 못한다.

나는 엄마처럼 일을 못해요.

1. 엄마는 일을 못하는데 나도 엄마를 닮아서 일을 못한다.
2. 엄마는 일을 잘하는데 나는 일을 못한다.





- V + -ㄴ/은/는 것처럼
- A + -ㄴ/은 것처럼

시를 잘 쓰는 것처럼 그림도 잘 그린다. She paints as well, as she writes poems.

한국어를 잘 하는 것처럼 영어도 잘 한다. She speaks English as well, as she speaks Korean.

성격이 좋은 것처럼 재주도 있다. She is as talented as her personality is good.



3. N + 인 줄 알았다/몰랐다

A/V + (으)ㄴ/는/(으)ㄹ 줄 알았다/몰랐다

I knew/I thought (mistakenly)

I didn't know/I didn't expect

We learned previously about the grammar pattern,

V ~ㄹ/을 줄 알다

V ~ㄹ/을 줄 모르다

Which are used to express something that you 'know how to do' or 'do not know how to do'.

Today's grammar constructions have the same verb base BUT the pattern is constructed in its past form,

~ 줄 알았다/~ 줄 몰랐다



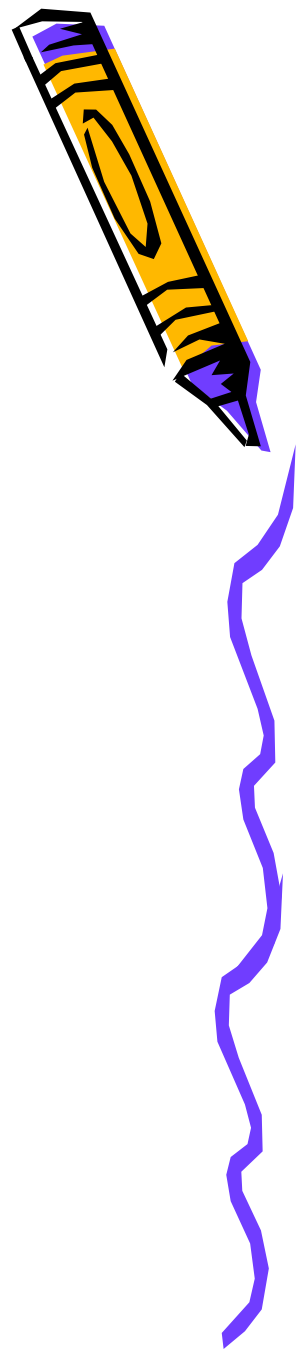
1) 선배 **인 줄 알고** 존대말을 썼는데 알고 보니 같은 과 동기예요.
I thought he was the senior student and used honorific style
when addressing him, but then I found out he was the same
year student.

2) 철수가 선배인 줄 몰랐어. 후배인 줄 알았어.
I didn't know that Cheolsu was the senior student, I thought
he was junior.

3) 네가 간 줄 알았어.
I thought you already went (but you didn't go). OR I already
knew that you went.

BUT

네가 간 줄 몰랐어. - I didn't know that you already went.





4) 네가 가는 줄 알았어.

I thought that you are going (but you are not). OR
I knew that you are going.

BUT

네가 가는 줄 몰랐어. I didn't know that you are going.

5) 네가 갈 줄 알았어.

I thought that you would go (but you won't go). OR
I knew that you would go.

BUT

네가 갈 줄 몰랐어. I didn't know that you would go.



• [철수는 영어를 잘 하는 줄 알았어.]

1. I thought Cheolsu speaks English well. (But Cheolsu is not a good English speaker.)
2. I already know that Cheolsu is good at English. (=알고 있었어.)

• [비가 올 줄 알았어요.]

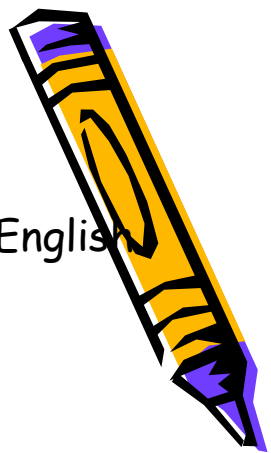
1. I thought that it'll be raining. (But, it's not raining.)
2. I already knew that it will be raining. (=알고 있었어요.)

• [오늘 많이 더울 줄 알았어요.]

1. I thought it'll be very hot today. (But it's not that hot today.)
2. I already knew that it will be very hot today. (=알고 있었어요.)

• [한국팀이 우승할 줄 알았어.]

1. I believed that Korean team will win.(But korean team lost.)
2. I knew that Korean team will win.(Korean team won.)(=알고 있었어.)





4. V_{stem} + -고 보니(보니까)

After finishing something, you realize/find out that...
something new or contrary to what you have thought
before

선배인 줄 알고 존대말을 썼는데 **알고 보니** 같은 과 동기였다.

I thought he was my senior and talked to him politely, but after some time I realized he was the same year .

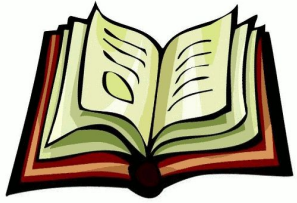
버스를 **타고 보니** 지갑이 없는 것을 알았어요.

I got on the bus and found out I don't have my wallet with me.

한국말을 **공부하고 보니까** 정말 어렵지 않았어요.

After I studied Korean, I found out that it is not really difficult.



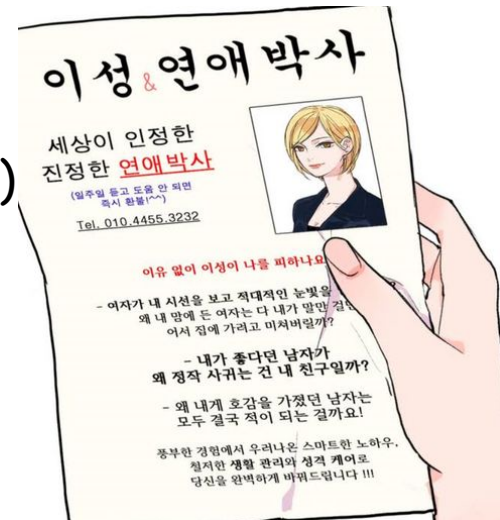


본문 2. 우리 하숙집 사람들



어휘 (Vocabulary)

1. 박사 - an expert, a PhD
연애 박사 - an expert in love issues
박사 (석사/학사) 학위 - PhD (master/bachelor)
2. 쓸다 - to sweep
바닥을 쓸다 - to sweep the floor
3. 마당 - yard, garden
4. 정리하다 - to arrange
5. 배 - times



두 배나 커요 it is 2 times bigger



6. **대문** - main entrance

7. **먹보** - a glutton

털보 - a hairy person

울보 - a crybaby

8. **다양하다** - to be varied, various

9. **해결하다** - to solve

문제를 해결하다 - to solve a problem

고민을 해결하다 - to find a solution to one's problem

갈등을 해결하다 - to solve a conflict

10. **늘** - always = 언제나

11. **N에/에게 달려 있다** - to depend on smth/smbd

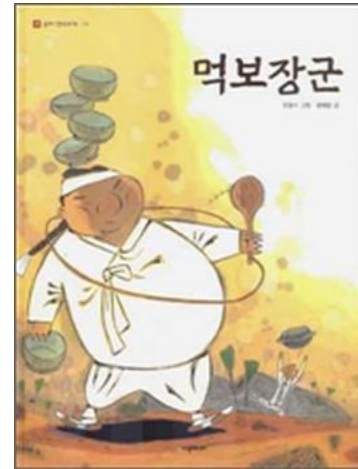
결정은 네게 달려 있다. - The decision depends on you.

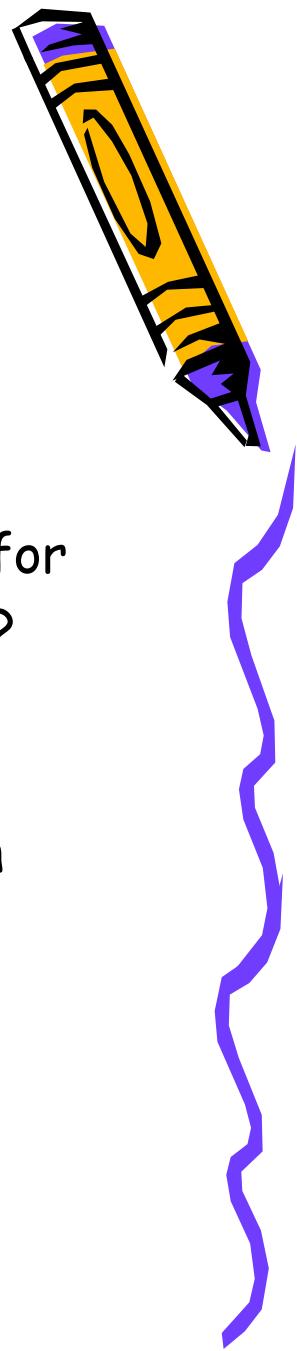
모든 것이 우리 손에 달려 있다 - everything is in our hands

12. **맨** - the very ...

맨 끝방 - the very last room, **맨 앞에** - in the very front

맨 뒤에 - in the very rear





13. 비결 - a secret, a key

몸매 유지 비결이 뭐예요? - What is the secret
to maintain a good body
shape?

한국어 실력의 비결이 뭐예요? - What is your secret for
speaking Korean well?

14. 상담하다 - to advise, to consult

상담을 주다/받다 - to give/to receive a consultation

지도 교수님과 상담하다 - to consult with academic
supervisor



표현 (Expressions)

- 이곳 저곳
here and there

우리는 하루 동안 부산의 **이곳 저곳**을 돌아다녔습니다.
We traveled around Busan for one day.

곧, 예쁜 꽃들이 한국의 **이곳 저곳**에 필 것입니다!
Soon beautiful flowers will blossom everywhere around Korea!

- 이것 저것
this and that

그는 이것저것을 하며 용돈을 벌었다. He earned his pocket money by doing this and that.





- N + -(이)라고 부른다
to call someone/something (certain name)

우리는 아저씨를 청소 **박사님이라고 부른다.** We call that guy a cleaning specialist.

철수는 여자친구를 **자기라고 부른다.** Cheolsu calls his girlfriend 'babe'.

한국에서 부부가 서로를 **여보라고 부른다.** In Korea spouses call each other 'darling'

나는 서울을 **고향이라고 부른다.** I call Seoul my hometown.





- N은/는 + N-(이)라고 불린다
someone/something is being called certain way

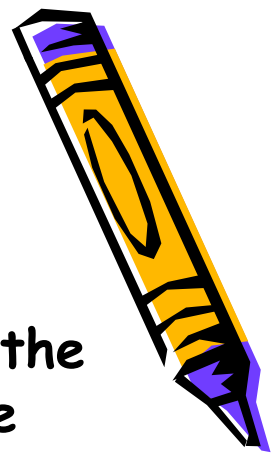
우리 주인 아저씨는 **청소박사라고 불린다**. Our landlord is (being) called cleaning expert.

스톡홀름은 'Northern Venice'**라고 불린다**. Stockholm is called Northern Venice.

초서는 영시의 **아버지라고 불린다**. Chaucer is called the father of English poetry.



문법 (Grammar)



1. $V_{stem} + -어/아/여 놓다$

describes the situation when action finishes and the state is kept further (finish the action, keep the status)

아저씨는 물건을 잘 정리해 놓으신다

Our landlord arrange things well (and keep them arranged)

책을 펴 놓아라.

Open the book (and keep it open).

여기 이름을 써 놓고 들어 가세요.

Please write down your name here (so it's stay here) and go inside.

손수건은 서랍에다가 넣어 놓았어요.

I put the handkerchief in the drawer (so it stays there).





2. N + 덕분에

$V_{\text{stem}} + -(으)ㄴ/는$ 덕분에

thanks to something/someone

This grammar pattern is used with a noun or a verb to indicate a reason. It can only be used when the content in the second clause has a positive result, so it can be translated into 'thanks to ...'.

아저씨 **청소 덕분에** 우리 하숙집은 아주 깨끗하다.

Thanks to our landlord's cleaning our boarding house is very clean.

친구 덕분에 시험을 잘 봤어요.

I did well at the exam because of my friend.

아버지께서 열심히 **일하신 덕분에** 저는 대학을 어렵지 않게 다녔어요.

Thanks to my father's hard work, I went to college without hardship.





3. V/A_{stem} + -어/아/여서 그런지

This grammar pattern is used when the speaker is not sure, but supposes, that the action or state described in the second clause is a result of the action in the first clause.

철민이는 **운동을 해서 그런지** 뭐든지 잘 먹어요.

Maybe it is because Cheolmin exercises, but he eats everything.

사람이 **많아서 그런지** 지하철은 언제나 덥다.

Probably it is because there's a lot of people, but it is always hot in subway.

나는 **솔직해서 그런지** 생각한 것을 다 말해 버려요. Maybe it's because I'm straightforward, but I say everything that I think.



• N+(이)라서 그런지

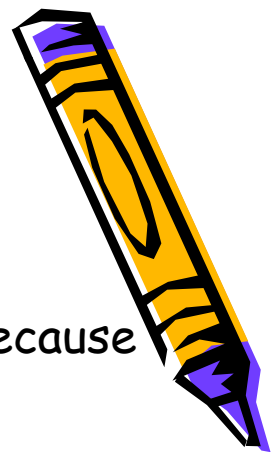
너는 **교포**라서 **그런지** 한국말을 쉽게 배우는구나. Maybe it's because you are an oversea Korean you learn Korean so easily.

유명한 배우가 출연하는 **영화**라서 **그런지** 극장에 사람이 많다.
(출연하다 - to star in the movie)

Maybe it's because a famous star plays in the movie, there are lots of people in the theatre.

그는 **고아**라서 **그런지** 우울할 때가 너무 많아요.
(고아 - an orphan, 우울하다 - to be depressed)

Maybe it's because he's an orphan he often gets depressed.



동영상



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W1fR9-33zgQ>

원룸에 밀린 대학가 하숙집

